PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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NATIONAL FARM UNION HINTED

Line Elevators in New Move To Attract Farmers' Custom

DIVIDENDS, BUT—

Can Hold Forth Prospect But Not Compelled to Make Payment

REGINA, (CPA).—The citizens of Regina, and probably of the whole of western Canada, have been greatly perplexed this week to note the sudden appearance in the newspapers of advertisements indicating that line elevator companies in Canada may pay patronage dividends next year—a thing almost unheard of in the realm of private enterprise.

But of course there is a catch in it.

In November of last year the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Co-operatives in Canada tabled a 35,000-word report in the House of Commons recommending that special provisions allowing tax exemptions for a large number of co-operatives be repealed and that the Income Tax and Excess Profits acts be amended to provide for taxation of co-operatives on the same basis as other taxpayers, with certain specific exemptions.

These provisions would allow co-operatives as well as other business organizations to deduct patronage dividends and other rebates from their taxable incomes if certain conditions were met.

The report was based on extensive study of the co-operative movement in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. In England the courts and the government have for more than ten years recognized co-operatives as organized to provide savings and not profits, their deferred return in the form of patronage dividends notwithstanding. And for just as long private interests have been disseminating propaganda on the subject.

Almost coincidental with the tabling of the Commission's report in Ottawa came the commendement of a concerted campaign through the Canadian press and radio to persuade the general public that co-operatives were getting away with millions of dollars in profit every year through exemptions allowed on their income tax. This campaign was paid for by the Canadian Income Tax Payers Association, an organization before unheard of, and which the Alberta Wheat Pool Budget says "is a creation of the grain trade, whelped in Winnipeg for the pur-

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WON'T GIVE FACTS ON DAIRIES' COSTS

ONT. WOMAN REPORTS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The facts about dairy costs behind the present price rise have been refused to the public, Mrs. A. S. Whiteley, assistant consumers' representative to the Ontario Milk Board, said in a forthright address on October 3rd at a C.C.F. sponsored meeting in Ottawa.

"The farmer gets $3.35 per cwt (8½ cents a quart) with the new 3 cents a quart increase. But for milk which is not 'sold in the street,' but turned back to the dairies for cream, butter and ice-cream, the farmer gets only $2.45 per cwt.

"We believe the rise in price will seriously affect the 'street' sales, and the farmer will find much more of his milk going into the 'surplus' dairy stock.

"We believe the farmers' costs must be met. But we have no way of knowing what the dairies' costs are, and the Ontario Milk Control Board has refused to supply us with this information.

"Moreover the dairies have consistently refused to allow the sale of skim milk or buttermilk," Mrs. Whiteley said. One Ottawa dairy which sold skim milk at a low price to people who brought their own containers, was forced by the Board to discontinue the practice.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

"And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto Him all that were diseased"

One thinks of the scene in the Gallilean hills as the stream of the modern sick mill in and out and through the Mayo Clinic in this otherwise obscure little middle western city of Rochester, Minnesota. It is an amazing place. Six hundred to fifteen hundred people go through the Clinic in streamlined, assembly line fashion every day and they come from everywhere. The man on my right at a Rotary Club meeting was a doctor from Holland, the chap on my left a business man from Lima, Peru. There are two main classes: the well-to-do who are well enough who come for "a check-up" and the others, like ourselves, because the lack of other hope demands it. They come by bus and train and plane and in their private cars. The rich roll up to the clinic doors in the luxury of their Cadillacs, the others in vehicles of varied make and vintage, bearing license plates from every State. The hotels are crowded, the rooming houses full. There's a line-up at every eating place. The permanent population of Rochester is under thirty thousand. Ten times that number come here every year. The patient, rich or poor, sick or well, when he or she enters the Clinic becomes a number. But the paradox of this

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FRANCE VOTES ON ITS CONSTITUTION

REFERENDUM OCT. 15

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The draft constitution of France, to be adopted or rejected by a referendum on October 15, is considerably modified in comparison with the proposal turned down last spring by the people of that country.

The present draft goes before the people with the combined backing of the Communists, the Socialists and the Popular Republican Party in the French Assembly. It proposes a two-chamber

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BEYOND HIS REACH



Charge Breach of Faith in Altering Vet 'Small Holding'

LEGION PROTESTS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"A 'breach of faith" was the term used by the Canadian Legion in an open letter to the Minister of Veterans' Affairs on October 3, protesting the recent change in the "Small Holding" provision of the Veterans' Land Act.

Effective September 15, a veteran is obliged to buy two or three acres of land instead of half an acre.

The Legion letter, signed by the General Secretary, J. C. C. Herwig, said that "no indication had been given that so drastic a measure was contemplated by the government."

"The suddenness with which the action was taken in depriving veterans of a means of establishing themselves in holdings close to their occupations —which is one of the advertised benefits derived under the Act —has the appearance of a breach of faith."

"It must be remembered that the Veterans' Land Act for some time was the only piece of legislation enabling veterans to acquire a small productive holding and home on reasonable terms," the Legion letter said.

"Having given practical effect to a policy of permitting veterans to settle on half-acre lots for so long, the Legion requests the Government to now continue this policy so that other ex-servicemen will have the same opportunity of benefitting thereby as their comrades."

A MAJOR VICTORY FOR STEELWORK'RS

TORONTO—After 81 days on the picket lines, striking steelworkers returned to work this week after scoring a major victory over the most reactionary section of Canadian big business in the hardest-fought major strike that the C.C.L. wage drive has produced.

The immediate terms of the strike settlement give 15,000 steelworkers a flat wage increase of 13 cents an hour—of which ten cents is retroactive to April 1st—and will mean approximately $5,550,000, including back-pay, to steelworkers during the coming year. Points to be negotiated during the next few weeks, including statutory holidays with pay, broadening of the strike-settlement terms to cover all Stelco plants and abolition of the Sydney wage-differential, should mean an additional $2,800,000 in wage gains to steelworkers.

Holidays

Fight statutory holidays with pay would bring up the final over-all wage increase to approximately 15½ cents, and would be worth a further $900,000 a year to the 15,000 steelworkers in the three basic plants at Stelco, Algoma and Dosco. Broadening of the strike settlement terms to cover some 3,000 workers in Stelco subsidiary plants would mean an annual wage gain of $1,350,000 to these workers. Abolition of the Sydney wage differential would mean an additional five cents an hour for 4,000 Dosco workers, and would represent an annual wage gain of approximately $450,000 for these Cape Breton steelworkers.

Union officials are confident

(Continued on page 3)

Citizens' Forum on Tuesday at 9 P.M.

Citizens Forum is now broadcast every Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. from CJCA, CFAC, CJOC and CBK. The topic for discussion next Tuesday, October 15, will be "Controlling Atomic Energy."

A.F.U. Sees Need For A New Group

Points to Growth of Good Relations With Labor During Strike

RESUME DELIVERIES

Farmer Delegation at Ottawa Says Some Concessions Already Won

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

"The need for a national farmers union of Canada is becoming more and more apparent," declared A. D. Olsen speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Farmers' Union in a radio broadcast on Monday evening. "We are through being shoved around," said the farm spokesman.

He contended that the farm strike had proven beyond all doubt, "that our Federation of Agriculture, under the present set-up does not, or cannot, speak for the man on the land. The farmers of western Canada have shown beyond all question of a doubt that they want direct action. This in turn necessitates one of two things, either the formation of a new Canadian farm organization based on union principles and leaving the Federation to speak for the Co-operatives, or the com-

(Continued on page 8)

PROTESTS ARREST OF VETS LEADERS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The arrest of F. E. Hanratty and George Bleakney, leaders of the Veterans Housing League which recently seized vacant barracks in Ottawa, was vigorously protested by David Lewis, C.C.F. National Secretary, in a public meeting on milk and housing called by the Ottawa C.C.F.

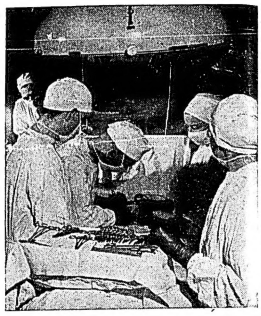
"The government must recognize that this direct action which they call 'trepassing' was taken by men as law-abiding as Mr. St. Laurent himself—men who would be turning their efforts to constructive community enterprise were it not for the criminal negligence of the government itself."

Mr. Lewis charged that the reactionary press is trying to build up a popular prejudice against subsidization.

"What is wrong with subsidization?" he demanded. "Under our present economic set-up the subsidies paid by the government, whether for milk or for homes, are a way by which we can effect some redistribution of income.

"The real reason for the removal of the milk subsidy was the federal government's indecent haste to turn the country back to planless free enterprise. Big Business is clamoring for the government to reduce all those expenditures which mean social security for the people."





- Operating room service will be supplied under Saskatchewan's new hospital services plan.
- Meals and special diets, and hospital maternity care will be included in the free hospitalization benefits.

No More Hospital Bills

"HOSPITAL bills will no longer worry the people of Saskatchewan," Premier T. C. Douglas, minister of public health, said recently. He was referring to an important date in the life of every Saskatchewan resident—January 1, 1947. For from that day forward every family and individual can banish the often-present anxiety that results from the constant threat of disastrous hospital expenses.

At the beginning of the new year, the Saskatchewan hospital services plan will go into effect, marking a major step toward the full implementation of the government's overall health program. The plan will mean that every resident will be entitled to free hospitalization as often or for as long a period as he or she requires it, in the opinion of the attending doctor.

Encourage Hospital Use

The first and only government and province-wide hospital scheme in Canada, it is designed to lift a burden of financial concern from Saskatchewan families and at the same time raise the general health of the people by encouraging them to make use of modern and adequate hospital services whenever they require them.

When mother is taken ill, or father or little Johnny or Mary for that matter, she can enter the hospital with a free mind. While in hospital she will receive public ward accommodation, meals and special diets, ward nursing care and any necessary drugs and medicines. Should an operation be required, she will receive free use of the operating room and surgical dressings. Laboratory, X-ray and physio therapy services will also be supplied if necessary. In addition, the cost of that next baby will be cut to a fraction of the former cost to most families, because free hospital maternity care will be provided. There will be little reason for babies to be born outside of hospitals in the future.

Every person will have free choice of hospital upon the recommendation of his doctor. Residents temporarily out of the province may be hospitalized outside Saskatchewan and will receive the same benefits they would at home.

Hospitalization Only

It must be remembered, of course, that this is a hospitalization plan only, and not a complete medical scheme or health insurance system. The plan does not provide for payment of doctors' bills or other medical expenses. Also, people who want "extra-special" treatment in hospital, such as the use of private or semi-private wards and special nursing, must pay the difference in cost between this and ordinary hospitalization. What is provided is complete, basic hospitalization, one of the most important weapons in any person's battle against illness and disease.

It is impossible to describe just what this hospitalization plan will mean to any one particular Saskatchewan family this year or the year after, because no family knows if and when illness will strike. But statistics show what it will mean to the families and individuals of the province as a whole.

12 Per Cent in Hospital

In the year 1945 there were 105,318 patients in Saskatchewan hospitals. This was over 12 per cent of the entire population of the province—12.5 per cent to be exact! The average hospital bill of this huge number of persons was $45.48. Some, of course, were much larger, running into many hundreds of dollars, and some were smaller.

If the amounts of all the hospital bills are added together and this figure then is divided by the total number of people in Saskatchewan, it is found that the province's hospital bills in 1945 would cost every man, woman and child $5.67. Since the trend of hospitalization is upward and since many new hospitals are being built, allowing more people to be treated in hospital, the per capita cost of hospitalization will probably be considerably greater for 1946 (and for 1947).

System of Financing

It was by using figures like these that the government's Health Services Planning Commission, under the able direction of Acting Chairman Dr. C. G. Sheps, worked out the matter of financing the Saskatchewan hospital services plan. The system of financing, they believe, is the fairest and most practical possible.

The method of financing is simple. Each person in Saskatchewan, with certain exceptions, will be required to pay, or to have paid on his behalf, the sum of $5. The maximum amount to be paid by any single family is $30. All the money thus collected—estimated to come to between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000—will go into a fund to be known as the Saskatchewan hospitalization fund. The amount going into the fund from this source is not expected to pay for all hospitalization under the plan. Any difference will be paid into the fund by the provincial government out of general revenues.

Fee Exemptions

In addition to this government contribution for general hospitalization, the government will also continue to pay for those large classes of people for whom it is now providing free hospitalization. This includes nearly 30,000 old age and blind pensioners, the recipients of mothers' allowances and their dependents. All newborn children will be exempt from taxation until January 1, the following year, provided their mother is eligible for benefits and has paid her tax. Persons supported by their municipality will have their fee paid for them by the municipality. While these people will be required to register with the new plan, they will not have to pay the fee.

Similarly, veterans while they are receiving hospital benefits from the Department of Veterans' Affairs will not come under the plan and will not have to pay the fee.

Every person of more than six months' residence over 21 years of age and every person under 21 who is living apart from his parents and supporting himself is required to register with the hospitalization plan and pay the fee. Parents or guardians are responsible for registering their dependents and paying the fees on their behalf. When the fee is paid, every person over 15 years will receive a hospitalization, or registration, card. Children under 16 will have their names entered on the cards of their parents or guardians.

Registration October 1

All or part of the fees must be paid by December 31, 1946. Most people will want to pay their total fee at one time. But for families who find it inconvenient to make the entire payment at once, there will be provision for paying fees in installments. While people must pay one-half the fee by January 1, they will then have until June 1 to complete payment without penalty.

Since it is only manner in which such a plan would be practicable, and to decrease costs, the hospitalization system is compulsory. Everyone must register and those required to pay a fee must do so. The fee may be recovered in the same manner as municipal taxes, or a person neglecting to pay may be fined up to $25. A surtax of 50 cents will be added to the fee every three months it remains unpaid. In addition, persons who have not paid their fee and are hospitalized will have to pay their own hospital bill and will then be required to pay the hospitalization fee.

Provision is being made with some employers to have hospital fees deducted from employees' wages as a convenient manner of collection.

But what will happen to municipal, co-operative and other schemes after January 1? In most cases they will continue but in a somewhat different form. Most of these schemes include payment of doctors' bills and other medical benefits. There is no reason why these benefits cannot be continued and the individual schemes fitted into the provincial hospital plan. The private and municipal schemes will be able to reduce their charges because they will no longer be responsible for providing hospital benefits.

Greater Benefits

One thing which members of these schemes should keep in mind is that the new government plan will provide much more extensive hospital benefits. There are no exclusions and no limitations as to the number of times or the amount of time any person spends in hospital. There are no strings attached as there are to most of the smaller schemes, a fact which greatly increases the plan's value to every citizen.

The hospital services plan has been carefully drawn up so that it will fit into any national health insurance scheme, should the Dominion government decide to go ahead with a plan. If the federal government did inaugurate such a system, as outlined at the Dominion-Provincial conference, the hospitalization fee might be reduced to as low as $2, since the Dominion suggested paying 60 per cent of the cost of a Dominion-Provincial health scheme. There is no indication of a national health scheme at the present time, however, and the Saskatchewan government has decided to take the necessary measures to safeguard and raise the standard of health of its people.

The philosophy of the government's action lies in an oft-repeated statement of Premier Douglas: "Everyone in Saskatchewan, irrespective of his ability to pay, has the right to good health. This is the motivating principle behind the Saskatchewan government's health program." Introduction of the hospital services plan on January 1 will be a historic milestone in the progress of that program.

BENEFITS

The benefits to be received while in hospital, under the Saskatchewan hospital services plan, are as follows:

1. **Public ward accommodation.**
2. **Meals and special diets.**
3. **Ward nursing care.**
4. **Operating room service.**
5. **Surgical dressings.**
6. **Necessary drugs and medicines**
7. **Laboratory service.**
8. **X-ray service.**
9. **Physio therapy.**
10. **Hospital maternity care.**

Individuals have free choice of hospital upon the recommendation of their doctor. Residents temporarily outside of Saskatchewan may be hospitalized out of the province and receive identical benefits.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There are, of course, people who accept war as the natural behavior pattern of the human race, who are resigned to such behavior as inherent in human nature and are convinced nothing can be done to alter this behavior pattern. Much the same as a few years ago plagues were accepted by most people as acts of God about which nothing could be done except to offer a prayer. Nevertheless, plagues have been overcome because a few intelligent people refused to take this fatalistic view and, persistently sought means of protection against pestilence. There are also people in our time, small as they may be in numbers, who refuse to accept war as an unavoidable pattern of human behavior. They persistently keep seeking for the hidden causes which bring about these periodic conflicts between groups of the human race.

Economists and sociologists have been engaged for some time in this research. Recently another group of scientists have joined in this research: the psychiatrists. Outstanding among this group is a Canadian doctor, General C. B. Chisholm, until recently Director General of Medical Services, Canadian Army, and Deputy Minister of Health in the Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare. General Chisholm delivered two series of lectures (W. A. White Memorial Lectures) during the month of October, 1945, in Washington, D. C. and New York City. These lectures were attended by such notables as Henry Wallace, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the Hon. Watson B. Miller, Federal Security Administrator. They joined in a panel discussion on the subject of "Re-establishment of Peacetime Society." Reprints of these lectures may be secured from "Psychiastry," a publication, 1711 Rhode Island Ave., Washington 6, D. C., at 40 cents a copy, or 3 for $1.00. I have just read a copy and I am not afraid to say that it would be difficult to name any other publication that will provide more food for thought for the same expenditure.

Just to give you an idea, here are some extracts from General Chisholm's daring analysis of the causes that bring groups of human beings into deadly conflict with each other.

"For many generations we have bowed our necks to the yoke of the conviction of sin. We have swallowed all manner of poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day school teachers, our politicians, our priests, our newspapers and others with vested interests in controlling us. 'Thou shalt become as gods knowing good and evil,' good and evil with which to keep children under control, with which to prevent free thinking, with which to impose local and familial and national loyalties and with which to blind children to their glorious intellectual heritage. Misguided by authoritarian dogma, bound by exclusive faith, stunted by inculcated loyalty, torn by frantic heresy, bedevilled by insistent schism, drugged by ecstatic experience, confused by conflicting certainty, bewildered by invented mystery, and loaded down by the weight of guilt and fear engendered by its own original promises, the unfortunate human race deprived by these incubi of its own defences and its only reasons for striving, its reasoning power and its natural capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of its natural urges—struggles along under its ghastly self-imposed burden. The results, the inevitable results are frustration, infesiority, neurosis and inability to enjoy living, the reason clearly or to make a world fit to live in . . . The freedom to observe and to think, present in all children and known as innocence, has been destroyed or crippled by local certainties, by gods of local moralities, of local loyalty, of personal salvation of prejudice and hate and intolerance, frequently masquerading as love—gods of everything that would destroy freedom to observe and to think and would keep each generation under the control of the old people, the elders, the shamans and the priests."

This, of course, is only a pipeful, but, I should say, it's something to put in your pipe and to smoke.

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

APPEAL TO THE RANK AND FILE OF SOCIAL CREDITERS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Before the last Provincial election the leaders of Social Credit announced that the Social Credit party stands for "private ownership." I thought they would not get any votes from the common people because that is what we had all along under the Conservative and Liberal parties. We farmers had 3 and 4 cents per dozen for eggs and 17 and 19 cents a bushel for wheat, 2 cents for hogs and less for cattle, farm labor was in a similar position, in the winter earning $5.00 to $10.00 a month.

The Social Credit vote in past years was a protest against such conditions. Now, when the nations that got our credit in past years and also bought our goods right along, begin paying back with goods, laying off our labor in the cities, raising all they can, so as not to go further in debt for farm products. So we, under a capitalist system, are back under worse conditions, as modern machines are being improved.

For instance, on the Grain Exchange, capitalists bought millions of bushels of wheat, making millions of dollars and loaned their surplus money back to the farmer through the mortgage companies. The farmer then pays interest on what should have been his own money. Labor, in industry, makes a down payment on a little home, loses his job, can't continue payments. The surplus he has created is in the hands of the few for further exploitation of labor.

Private industry wants longer hours of work, and smaller wages, so as to make more profits. The only solution is shorter hours and a parity price for all that labor and the millions that go in the hands of the few now, will benefit all the people.

Brother Social Crediter, vote for public ownership advocated by the C.C.F.

A SOCIALIST,

MR. NICHOLS EXPLAINS!

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: There are certain references to myself in your column entitled "Personal Stuff" last week which shows how personal bias can distort facts.

As an example of how prejudiced the article is, the records of the 1945 convention of the A.F.U., will show that the two main reasons for my disagreement with the executive at that time was that they strongly favored amalgamation at the expense of Direct Action. Mr. Roper says the board of directors at that time was right. If that is the case, then in his view, the whole union membership must now be wrong, because they are doing the very opposite to what the directors attempted to do then.

As I remarked at the time, I am willing to let future events show that my analysis of the situation was the correct one.

I was in accord with the policy of the Union membership as laid down by the delegates at two previous annual conventions, at both of which the Action Program had been endorsed unanimously by the delegates. The executive of that time made no attempt to forward that policy; but strongly pushed amalgamation instead.

At the present moment the membership of the union is showing strong endorsation of both the policies for which I stood, although wrong leadership has taken the drastic action of a strike without submitting any constructive proposals for a reasonable relationship of prices in advance. Neither was the principle of parity prices adhered to in the strike ballot prepared and circulated by the strike committee to the membership.

With regard to the attitude of the Provincial government towards the two farmer organizations, the U.F.A. and the A.F.U., there were frequent meetings between committees from both organizations during the time I was secretary; and the attitude of the Provincial government was one of strict impartiality towards both; which statement I am sure the U.F.A. will endorse. I challenge Mr. Roper to cite a single instance in which the Provincial government favored the A.F.U., at the expense of the U.F.A.

H. E. NICHOLS,
11321 102 Street
Edmonton, Alberta.

INSULTING ARTICLE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The artcile written by an Alberta government official and published in the Canadian Social Crediter September 19, should cause Premier Manning to blush with shame, and incur the resentment of every farmer and decent-minded person, not only in Alberta but in the whole of Canada.

It is to be hoped that this article is not a fair sample of the mental calibre of many more government officials. As Premier Manning must have known of this article, written by one of his officials and published in his official organ, at the time, had he the effrontery to make the speech that he did over the radio on Saturday evening, and preach the sermon he did on Sunday is beyond my comprehension. But effrontery seems to be the stock-in-trade of most Social Crediters.

I was opposed to the farmers taking strike action because I believed that any temporary victory won would prove to be too costly and would not result in any permanent solution of farmers' problems; but since they have been given this gratuitous insult added to injury, I hope they will carry the strike through to the final conclusion, and remember this insulting article written by a government official and apparently condoned by the government when they mark their ballots next time.

A. LUNAN,
Spruce Grove, Alberta.

A Major Victory

(Continued from page 1)

that they can win all three of the above demands during the coming hearings before arbitrator J. F. R. Rahilly—as well as obtaining union security at least to the extent provided by the Rand formula.

The sweeping steel victory seems certain to hasten settlement of strikes in U.A.W., U.E. and Rubberworkers plants in Ontario within a short time. Negotiations are now making progress in virtually every strike in which the above three unions are involved, covering a total of some 25,000 workers—and all signs point to settlements at levels equal to the steel pattern.

"If you don't behave yourself," scolded a worried mother, "I'll call a policeman."

"If you do," answered the child, "I'll tell him we haven't got a radio licence."



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

AS I said the other day, the farmers' lot in Alberta at the present time does not seem a particularly happy lot. The strike and the weather have not combined to add to the smoothness of things. Whatever they may have to do with the stopping and starting of the strike, they are powerless as regards the weather and it seems particularly unfavorable for harvesting the year's crops. We in this part at least have again been "favored" with rain, an event which would have been heralded with joy at an earlier season in the year. At this season it makes for quite a different feeling. Those who have been in the province many years realize the weather can do funny things and winter can come on early. But we have to philosophically accept it and go on. I suppose the time will come when man's ingenuity, which has overcome so many handicaps in life, will make it possible to divert clouds when and where we will or in some way arrange for moisture and for harvest weather. It would seem sometimes as though we progress faster in our scientific thinking than in the social sphere.

Life seems troublous for us and no doubt, as I said before, the strike has made for hardship with some, for bitterness with some, for inconvenience with some. It has been borne by some gladly and by some reluctantly. But our radios announce trouble everywhere: between the Jews and the Arabs, between the Indians and the Moslems, between the Indonesians and the Dutch with other nations keyed to a pitch and watching each other closely. It takes courage sometimes to have faith in our brother man.

But it is not strange that sometimes a very trifling incident played by a comparatively unknown, unimportant person can give a fresh hope? For instance, I was in Edmonton one day last week and went in to a small fruit store. I saw some bananas and asked for a few but the man in rather halting English said, "Not good eat yet; not ripe," and repeated it as I looked rather longingly at them. He did not try to ply me with any of his so-called more perishable fruit. He simply gave me thoughtful consideration instead of looking out for his own interests at my expense. Whatever that man made that day, whatever he lost, he certainly made me feel a great deal better.

If that same thoughtful consideration could but animate our whole social life what a change would be brought about! If instead of the ambitious self-seeking for overselves or our organizations, or our interests, all as individuals and wherever we have a part to play in our social life, played that kindly role, how different life would be. We could look on our bitter neighborhood quarrels, our strikes, our nation-watching-nation as something of the past.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall. President, J. Shirlaw, 10868 92nd Street. Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9937 50th Avenue, phone 33916: Secy.-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10832 75th Street, phone 71937. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 95th Street, phone 22941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 235, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple. President, W. G. Stanton, 12065 94th St.; Fin.-Sec'y. L. D. Pollard, 9328 101A Avenue; Rec.-Sec'y. A. Mogridge, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11832 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Cragg, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 121 United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall. President, Anne Davidson, 10529 73th Ave. Phone 33318. Recording Secretary, P. G. Williamson, 9548 106A Avenue.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall. President, J. R. Aspland, 12212 111th Ave.; Sec. R. Lewis, 11417 73rd St.; Fin.-Sec., S. Hamilton, 10950 80th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall President, Tom Steele, 9844 108th St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Stiles, 11431 85th Street, Edmonton, phone 73741.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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VOL. XXVII. NO. 7 October 12, 1946

WE ACCEPT A CHALLENGE

THE SOCIAL CREDIT leaders seem bent on putting the worst possible light on the actions of the farmers who participated in the non-delivery strike. The farmers are now being blamed for the horrors of starvation in Europe. That is the implication of a challenge given special prominence on the front page of the latest issue of the Canadian Social Crediter.

The C.C.F. is challenged to "justify" its support of the farm strike in view of the resolution passed at the last national convention of the C.C.F. which said:

> Above all Canada should make her maximum contribution to relieve the critical food shortage which threatens untold millions with starvation.

We do not believe that the striking farmers were contributing to starvation in Europe. *We believe that parity prices would increase production* in Canada and help alleviate distress in other countries short of food. *There is no quicker way to curtail production of foodstuffs in this country than to force producers to remain on a wobbly economic basis.* If somebody has to subsidize food production for Europe why should it be the farmers alone, instead of all the people of Canada?

Furthermore if the editors of the S. C. paper had taken the trouble to investigate they would have found that *shipments to Europe were not affected by the farm strike.* Quotas for Europe are not taken from day to day receipts. Domestic markets were disrupted, but the thirty day delay in local deliveries will not affect exports.

We predict that the final effect of the farmers' strike will be more food for starving people, as well as better living for Alberta farmers.

FARMERS DEMANDED RESULTS

THERE is something funny about the desperate charges of Social Credit leaders that the C.C.F. is making votes out of the farmers' strike. Presumably they think they are losing votes as a result of their own attitude to the strike. That means they think the people want what the C.C.F. stands for and don't want what the S. C. leaders stand for. Otherwise there would be no votes lost by the one and gained by the other.

These are the people who have been inviting the people to say what they want. An organization of thirty thousand farmers made it quite clear what they want. The results they demanded contrasted sharply with what they got from S. C. leaders.

The prestige of the S. C. premier and the influence of the S. C. paper were used to damage the chances the farmers had of getting results. The C.C.F. leaders, on the other hand, if they gained votes for their movement, did so merely by being consistent with the things the C.C.F. has always stood for.

HIS CHANCE

FEDERAL Agriculture Minister Gardiner has claimed his Agricultural Prices Support Board can serve as the fact-finding board demanded by the A.F.U. He has accepted farm organization representation on the board. It appears the union was wise in suspending the strike. It is now up to Mr. Gardiner and his board.

We can be sure this militant farm movement will not allow the minister to give the matter the well known run-around.

IT WORKS ONLY ONE WAY

MR. FALLOW has recently announced that the government is building a $500,000 plant at Bitumont to test the feasibility of extracting oil profitably from our northern deposits of tar sands. In a report in the Toronto Daily Star the Alberta Minister of Public Works is quoted as saying, "The government has no intention of going into the oil business. We'll publish a full report on our findings and the rest will be up to private enterprise. . . . There is one group of private oil men I know who are just waiting for the report."

The government appears more than willing to make sure that production will be profitable for the oil companies. Why could not the S. C. leaders have felt that the best way to stimulate farm production was to get that industry on a sound economic basis too?

THE THIRD COLUMN

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS!

"Once, at a Midwestern high school, he (John R. Tunis, State chairman of the Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee) had been asked to take a class in journalism. The teacher had introduced him and had said Mr. Tunis would talk about news reporting. He had come up to the desk and said no, he wouldn't. 'Let's talk about freedom of the press,' he had suggested. 'Do we have freedom of the press?' Everyone in the class had said yes enthusiastically. 'Do they have freedom of the press in Russia?' The class had shouted a unanimous no.

"'Suppose you wanted to write that Roosevelt was a no-good, boondoggling chisler. Would they let you print that?' Yes, the class had said. 'Well, supposing you wanted to say that some automobile dealer here in town was a no-good boondoggling chisler. Would you be able to print that?'

"There had been absolute silence in the class. Finally one boy raised his hand, 'I don't think so,' he had said. 'Because last week, when we had a strike in one of our department stores, our papers didn't print anything about it. The big out-of-town papers had the story.'

"Tunis recalled, 'The kids got the point. Of course, I was never asked to speak in that school again. The next day, they practically had me under guard'."—P. M. September 29, 1946.

★

A KEEPER OF PROMISES

"The Douglas Government and its Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Fines, have fulfilled the pledge to remove the Education Tax from food and drink (excluding liquor). This step will be hailed by the people of Saskatchewan. The tax is a particularly annoying nuisance, and it is a pity that it will still apply to other articles. In giving up the tax on food and drink, Mr. Fines is giving up a revenue that amounts to $2,000,000 in a full year. This has taken courage in the provincial treasury, where the Education Tax has been profitable. The purchaser who does not have to fish around in his pockets for the extra pennies to pay tax on food and on meals will appreciate the implementing of a political promise by the C.C.F. Government and the indirect social dividend that results from removing a $2,000,000 annual charge on Saskatchewan's food bills."—Saskatoon Star Phoenix, October, 1946.

★

PROFITS IN PILLS

"The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Beecham Group, Limited, was held in London on July 26. Sir J. Stanley Holmes, M.P., the chairman and managing director, said that the trading profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, earned by the companies of the Group operating in almost all parts of the world amounted to £2,784,729, compared with £2,491,581 in the previous year."—Glasgow Forward, August, 1946.

★

NOT A FAIR SHARE

"Supporting the Alberta farmers' strike for prices kept in line with those of city products, the Trade Union Research Bureau delves into official data supplied by the Bureau of Statistics to show:

"There were 1,225,000 Canadian males in agriculture in 1939, which was 31.7% of all Canadians "gainfully employed." But these got only 11% of the total national income of that year.

"By 1944 the number of males in agriculture had fallen to 1,025,000 that is 20.3% of total. These received 10.7% of national income."— Elmore Philpott in Vancouver Sun.

- FOOTPRINTS -

The Nature of the Kingdom

By J. P. Griffin

"His Kingdom is an Everlasting Kingdom"

IF WE accept Lenin's statement that the doctrine of the Kingdom is the world's highest ideal, then some may object to the term as implying rule by a king, but that interpretation is only true in a limited sense. We speak of the animal kingdom when we describe a certain section of animate life which of itself acknowledges no king, though we have ascribed to the lion that doubtful honor.

It has been pointed out that the great theological contribution made by the Hebrews to human thought was the doctrine of one God. A Uni-verse, one system, one law, one Creator. Wrapped up in this concept is the idea of a kingdom including solar systems, vegetable and animal life, and humanity itself with all its many-sided interests and desires. A kingdom living on in man and nature forever, untouched by time, continuing through change, intimate everywhere.

Not only has this kingdom sway and meaning in the materal world but its influence is inescapable in the moral, ethical, and spiritual order too. "Thy law is the Truth."

Jesus in his teaching about the kingdom sometimes uses the idea in its personal application as a kingdom of love and righteousness within the hearts of men, and sometimes in its social sense as a kingdom of love and righteous dealing in society, and it is not always easy to tell where these meanings change their emphasis. This has caused some confusion of thought among those who argue that the all-important thing is to produce better men—men saved from sin—who will then make a better society, overlooking the fact that an imperfect society continually upsets our plans for a better world by making imperfect men even more imperfect as they practise the capitalist way of life.

We need not argue here as to which comes first, the perfect man or the perfect society, but we do know that there is room for improvement in both. Religion as a way of life has both social and personal functions to improve men and to improve society—and in the doctrine of the kingdom we see them both at work. For as we build a religious society founded on justice, truth, and mercy, we remove the evil relationships between men that drag them down, and as men unselfishly struggle to improve society they ennoble their own lives and those with whom they come in contact.

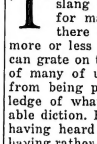
Now Socialism serves all the sociological functions of religion. That is, it does those things in society that true religion is intended to do. Its practice completes the dual functions of a religious life, in service to God by purified living, and in service to humanity by purifying society. Thus it becomes as it sets up a kingdom of universal brotherhood, part of this world's "highest ideal" and is eternal as long as it abides by that unchangeable law which is the truth.

Farmers Know the Score

By J. E. COOK
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

THERE IS about modern day slang a certain attraction for many of us. And still there are so many words more or less commonly used that can grate on the hearing and sight of many of us who are even far from being purists in our knowledge of what constitutes acceptable diction. But at the same time having heard them so often and having rather given them a certain definite application, some of these quite vulgar words just seem to pop into your mind sometimes when you comprehend the intent behind a certain story or headline.

One of the words that creates a sort of personal shudder for



me is that one "lousy." It brings to mind itching, scratching, discomfort and a general suggestion of some place of dirt or filth. It is a nasty word. But there are times when in spite of prejudice and a certain mental fastidiousness, the thing will pop into mind. It is very annoying and unsatisfactory. But it applies sometimes to actions of people, persons whom you feel should know and act better. Sometimes it applies to certain advantages that some people have—in their misuse of such advantages. Sometimes it sticks out from a written article or an editorial page. Anyhow there it pops and you think "lousy." It isn't nice. It would have been nice if more of us could have majored in psychology or perhaps even just in English. But I must get on to something else.

"Stimpfle's 'strike,' was bad mistake." This is the headline in the Edmonton Journal in its leading editorial Monday, July 7th, in which it states: "The Union's officers will tell the members that it has demonstrated the power of direct action, that it has developed a spirit of unity among farmers, that it has increased the union's membership.

"On the contrary it has split the agricultural community as never before. The victims of picket violence will not feel particularly 'unified,' and the members generally will wonder, when they think it over after the false stimulation of taking part in a strike, whether they gained anything, financially or spiritually, by withholding food from the market. . . .To put it bluntly, the strike was most ill-advised and those who instigated it are open to severe censure."

It's Too Bad

It is too bad that more of us could not have majored in psychology. It is positively uncanny that an editorial writer should be able to think what the farmer thinks when he thinks that the farmer doesn't think, and report in a manner so absolutely opposite to what the farmer thinks when the farmer thinks. It is definitely appalling in these days of educational advantages, and in these democratic times when it would be so easy for even editorial writers to associate with farmers, on the editor's own terms, of course, and come up with a short editorial that might not be so wrong on every detail that the whole editorial just naturally forces one of those nasty slang words to pop. Or do you know what I mean?

Stimpfle is quite a lad. At his simple behest 50 or 60 thousand farmers stop "their normal business of marketing what they have produced," at less than parity. Now if you have never met the Mr. Stimpfle herein referred to, he is quite a chap, but I'll bet that Bob Boutillier sneaked in there some place and helped Carl. It may be that 15,000 members of

(Continued on Page Five)

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Mrs. E. Rogers and B. Hager Speakers At Tuesday Meeting

Mrs. Edith Rogers and Ben Hager, official C.C.F. delegates for West and East Edmonton at the C.C.F. national convention in Regina, will report on the highlights of the convention at a meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday, October 15. The meeting will begin promptly at 8:15 p.m., with the delegates speaking at 8:30. Following their report, the meeting will discuss resolutions for presentation to the provincial convention in Calgary November 21 to 23.

President John Burke will be in the chair.

Coldwell, Lewis Congratulate the Australian Gov't

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Congratulations to the Australian Labor government, re-elected for its second term of office, were sent by cable from M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader. His cable, addressed to Prime Minister Chiffley, said, "Accept congratulations C.C.F. on deserved victory. Another endorsation Labor's program and added strength to democratic socialist cause everywhere."

A cable from David Lewis, C.C.F. national secretary, to McNamara, Australian Labor Party secretary, conveyed the party's "best wishes for further progress."

40-Hour Week for Sask. Phone Staff

REGINA.—The 40-hour week for employees of the Saskatchewan telephones department is the major result of a new agreement, "considered to be one of the most advanced in the Dominion," which has been signed between the provincial government and the United Telephones Workers of Canada (C.C.L.), Telephones Minister C. C. Williams said recently.

Wm. Irvine M.P. to Address Convention Banquet Nov. 22

A convention banquet has been arranged for the evening of Friday, November 22, at which William Irvine, M.P., will be the guest speaker. Once again all constituency associations and local clubs are asked to get their resolutions into the Provincial Office immediately so that they can be included in the Convention program.

SAM WATSON MEETINGS

Friday, Oct. 25—Mercoal. Edson Constituency Convention commencing at 7 p.m., followed by a public meeting at 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, Oct. 26—Edmonton. Public Meeting.
Monday, Nov. 4—Calgary. Public Meeting.
Tuesday, Nov. 5—Medicine Hat. Public Meeting.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

JACK GRIFFIN

Pincher Creek Constituency
Tuesday, Oct. 15—Pincher Creek.
Wednesday, Oct. 16—Lundbreck.
Thursday, Oct. 17—Cowley.

Macleod Constituency
Monday, Oct. 21—Spring Point.
Tuesday, Oct. 22—South Macleod.
Wednesday, Oct. 23—Granum.
Thursday, Oct. 24—Five Mile School.
Friday, Oct. 25—White Lake.
Monday, Oct. 28—Nobleford District.
Tuesday, Oct. 29—Picture Butte.
Wednesday, Oct. 30—Diamond City.
Friday, Nov. 1—Coalhurst.

NELLIE PETERSON

St. Albert Constituency
Monday, Oct. 14—Carbondale.
Tuesday, Oct. 15—Gibbons.
Wednesday, Oct. 16—Bon Accord.
Thursday, Oct. 17—Calahoo.

Alexandra Constituency
Monday, Oct. 21—Watson School.
Tuesday, Oct. 22—Paradise Valley District.
Wednesday, Oct. 23—Allister School.
Friday, Oct. 25—Blackfoot.
Monday, Oct. 28—Clear Range School.
Tuesday, Oct. 29—Green Lawn Hall.
Wednesday, Oct. 30—Frog Lake Hall.
Thursday, Oct. 31—Landonville.
Friday, Nov. 1—Allandale School.

Halifax Man is Named Secretary To M. J. Coldwell

HALIFAX, N.S.—Appointment of Roy Allan O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy O'Brien, of Halifax, as his private secretary, commencing November 1, was announced at a banquet at the Lord Nelson Hotel by M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The 24-year-old Halifax man, who graduated from Dalhousie University with his Bachelor of Science degree in 1943, has recently been attached to the Dominion Meteorological bureau at Sydney, and the International Y.M.C.A. at Montreal.

Al has been an active worker for the C.C.F. in Cape Breton and Halifax for several years.

Mr. Coldwell made the announcement at a dinner meeting, which launched the C.C.F. drive for 2,500 new members and for $10,000 from the Halifax constituencies.

"John James", New Coldwell Grandson

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The first grandson of M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the C.C.F., was born in Ottawa this week. He is John James Coldwell, born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Coldwell, on September 29th. They have one other child, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Farmers Know

(Continued from Page 4)

the A.F.U. have had something to do with the strike.

Forgot Nothing, Learned Nothing

But while severe censure for those who instigated the strike is rampant in the editorial room of the strike-ridden Edmonton Journal, it may not be good policy to spread that censure over too much territory. The Edmonton Journal can hardly severely censure 15,000 central Alberta farmers. After all that used to be the circulation figures of "A Great Newspaper." Some smart fellow back in history or maybe it was since then, said of the ruling class in France that they forgot nothing and learned nothing. I expect that is a misquotation and it isn't perhaps what the fellow said even at the time, but again perhaps you can guess at what I mean. A vessel that is full can take no more. When a very small space becomes congested with even a little knowledge, nothing more can enter. It is too bad.

A Gain

The strike is over for the time at least. There was a demonstration of solidarity that does not need to be retold by the officers of the farmers' Union to make it apparent. It is doubtful as to what was gained by the strike materially or spiritually but at least in a world gone violent it may be a measure of safety to disclose the possibility of retaliation in kind. When that can be done at a loss as small as that suffered by the farmers' of Alberta, and indeed by the citizens of Alberta and Canada, it would seem even on the negative side to be a gain by virtue of being so small a loss.

A Beginning

If the critics of the strike in Alberta feel that the objectives of the strike are imaginary, that the position in which the farmer finds himself is not one of disadvantage with other groups, including editorial writers, who nowadays have their own unions, in some places, then it would be easier for the Alberta farmer to understand why the very people that he supports are not supporting him. There has been few strikes in industrial history that have cost as little both to the "instigators" and to the public at large. Perhaps it is equally true to say that few strikes have produced as much. It may be that before too long farmers will know whether there is such a price as parity for farmers. If the present board recommended by Hon. J. G. Gardiner does not get it, there are other ways to get it. The strike by its very nature was not an end to a struggle, it was more in the nature of a start.

Farmer members of the A.F.U. believe in direct action. Almost any action seems to clarify under that title. It is more than likely that it will develop that farmers in other organizations in Alberta and all across Canada are believers in the same kind of action and the split so smugly forecast by our editorial friend in the Edmonton Journal may not be so real as he would have us think.

It may be that nothing that has happened in Canadian affairs in the past few years will have lent so much strength to the efforts of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. In any event there is to be a change in the status of the farmer in Canadian social and economic affairs. The strike has highlighted the determination of the farmer that this shall be so. The method will be the method that is forced on the farmer by lack of understanding and appreciation of the seriousness of his inferior position, not alone to the farmer but to the Canadian economy generally.

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Application for C.C.F. Membership

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and promise to support the Economic Program of the C.C.F. as laid down by Annual Conventions from time to time and to abide by the Constitution, and hereby state that I am not a member or active supporter of any other political party.

Sustaining Membership $10.00 or more
General Membership $1.00

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Because suggestions and requests have come to me from all parts of the country that facilities for this kind of saving be continued in peacetime, the Canada Savings Bond has been created.

The issue of War Savings Certificates and Stamps to the general public will be discontinued on September 30th, and final instalments on the last Victory Bond issue will have been completed in the near future. Canada Savings Bonds, therefore, will provide an opportune means for citizens to carry on their regular savings habits without interruption.

The general public should note that this time there will be fewer salesmen than in the case of Victory Bonds. Although the new Canada Savings Bonds will be sold through banks, authorized investment dealers, stock brokers and trust or loan companies, these agencies will not be able to approach every individual Canadian. This means that for the most part it will be left to Canadians to assume the responsibility for their own purchases of Canada Savings Bonds. If they wish to grasp this opportunity, they should act for themselves without delay.

Canada Savings Bonds are designed to be the finest investment available to the public today. I recommend them to you as a safe, profitable and convenient investment for personal savings.

I now announce the terms of the new Canada Savings Bonds, which will be offered commencing October 15th.

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France Votes on

(Continued from page 1)

parliament, with the National Assembly (elected by direct universal suffrage) retaining the sole right "to vote the laws." The second chamber, the Council of the Republic, is elected by regional bodies and is allowed to submit proposed legislation, or proposed amendments to legislation, which do not deal with receipt or expenditure of public funds. The Council may not delay its discussions beyond the time of debate on the same legislation in the Assembly. And the final voting power on legislation rests with the Assembly.

The President of the Republic is elected by the Assembly for a 7-year term, and is eligible for re-election only once. He is head of the French Union (including the French overseas territories). He is head of the armies and he makes diplomatic appointments. He also presides over the Cabinet.

Responsible to Parliament

The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament, and may be forced to resign by a vote of censure in the Assembly. A premier is appointed by the President and approved by the Assembly. The premier chooses his ministers (not necessarily from the Assembly) who then take collective responsibility for the execution of legislation.

An Economic Council whose status is fixed by law examines and advises on proposed laws in the economic field. The draft constitution states: "The Economic Council must be so consulted on the adoption of a national economic plan for the full employment of men and the rational use of material resources."

The preamble to the constitution breaks all precedents in its statement of economic rights:

". . . Every one has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. No one may suffer in his work or his employment by reason of his origins, his opinions or his beliefs.

"Every man may defend his rights and interests by trade-union action and may join the union of his choice.

"The right to strike is exercised within the framework of the laws that govern it.

"Every worker, through his delegates, participates in collective bargaining on working conditions as well as in the management of business.

"All property and all businesses whose exploitation has acquired the characteristics of a national fact should become the property of the community.

". . . Every human being who, by reason of his age, physical or mental condition or economic situation, finds himself incapable of work has the right to obtain from the community the means of decent living.

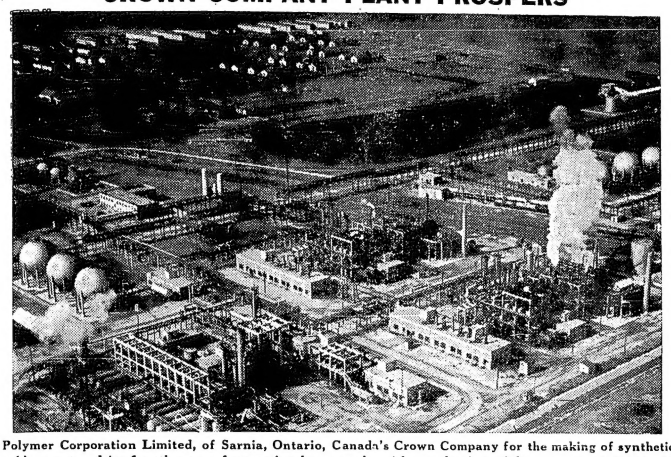
". . . The nation guarantees equal access of the child and the adult to instruction, to vocational training and to culture. The organization of free and secular public education at all stages is a duty of the state . . ."

SOCIALISTS ARE CONCENTRATING ON WISCONSIN

NEW YORK (CPA)—Socialist party officials state that they will pour all their resources into the Wisconsin campaign, where Robert La Follette's defeat has turned the attention of progressives to the Socialist slate of candidates. The party's "operation socialism" drive has as one of its objectives 20 new organizers the first of which will be placed in Wisconsin. Financial support will also be given the Wisconsin section to underwrite a large series of radio programs, widespread leaflet distribution and state-wide electioneering.

In the 52 years since its first successful commercial production, rayon has grown so rapidly that its world consumption exceeds that of wool, is 13 times greater than silk, and is surpassed only by cotton.

CROWN COMPANY PLANT PROSPERS



Polymer Corporation Limited, of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada's Crown Company for the making of synthetic rubber, entered its fourth year of operation last month with production sights set on 118,000,000 pounds—an increase of 11,000,000 pounds over the yield for the past twelve months. The $50,000,000 plant, with its Horton spheres, towers and pipelines built on 185 acres of what was once an Indian reservation, will produce more and still better types of buna-S, the all-purpose rubber used for tire casings, and of butyl to meet increasing demands of processors at home and abroad and will keep Canada independent of far-away sources of a vital raw material.

Celebrates 3rd Anniversary

TO mark its third birthday, Polymer Corporation Ltd., the government-owned synthetic rubber plant, today set its sights for an increase of 11,000,000 pounds in its output during the next twelve months.

Three years ago, the Crown company produced its first commercial batch of synthetic rubber. In its first year of operation it turned out approximately 55,000,000 pounds. In its second year it achieved an output of 102,000,000 pounds, and in its third, 107,000,000 pounds. The goal for the next twelve months is 118,000,000 pounds.

Of the grand total of 269,000,000 pounds so far produced, 47,000,000 pounds have been butyl, the type of synthetic rubber used chiefly in inner tubes; and 222,000,000 pounds have been buna-S, the all-purpose rubber used for tire casings and thousands of other items.

During the war, the company turned out 32,800,000 pounds of cumene and 8,500,000 pounds of excess ethyl-benzene, both of which were used as gasoline blending agents. It has produced 2,300,000 pounds of toluene, and also has produced 5,000,000 pounds of styrene in excess of its requirements for making buna-S. In the near future it will step up its output of styrene to supply 12,000,000 pounds a year to private companies which will soon be making polystyrene, a plastics base.

Major Accomplishments

In its short lifetime, which began with its incorporation in the spring of 1942, the government-owned company has chalked up eleven major accomplishments:

It built a $50,000,000 plant with a capacity great enough to take care of all foreseeable Canadian demands.

It translated what was little more than a chemist's dream into the practical reality of producing synthetic rubber on a commercial scale.

It produced its first synthetic rubber less than 13 months after the turning of the first sod.

It has improved the quality and uniformity of its types of synthetic rubber so that these now take their place alongside other basic raw materials on the world markets.

It has enlarged its endeavors so that soon it will supply basic materials for the plastics and chemical industries.

It has added to its output three new types of buna-S, two new types of latex and two new types of butyl, and is doing research work on still more new types.

Cut Price in Half

Out of its own resources, it has constantly added to and improved its facilities.

It has set aside substantial reserves for depreciation, and has shown a fair profit.

It has cut in half the selling price of its synthetic rubber.

It has developed export markets in Europe and the Americas.

And it has made Canada independent on faraway sources for a vital raw material.

A BIT OF *Nonsense*

John Barrymore liked to tell of those hectic, lean days when he played with small stock companies.

Once, in a Midwestern town, he forgot his lines. Edging quickly over to the side of the stage, he asked the prompter, "What's the line? What's the line?"

"Damned if I know," came the nonchalant reply. "What's the play?"

"Have ye any ancistors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"An' what's ancistors?"

"Why, people ye sprung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly. "I come from the rale stock av Donahues that spring from nobody. They spring at thim!"

STRIKES
—They Help Us All

By Clifford E. Lee

THERE IS nothing new in the idea of strikes, although the techniques have changed. Also changed is the attitude of progressive people towards this weapon of victimized workers and farmers.

Early strikers were arrested and charged with conspiracy. That is what happened to New York bakers when they struck in 1741. They were acquitted, but shoemakers who struck in 1805 were convicted of forming a "combination to raise wages," and fined $8 each.

An injunction is a court order directing, before their occurrence, that certain anticipated actions shall not be carried out. Ignoring an injunction is contempt of court.



On occasion in the 19th century employers secured injunctions against their workers which "enjoined them not only from threats, intimidation, encouraging violence, but also from persuading persons to strike."

Obviously the use of such a weapon makes participation in a strike a dangerous business. The use of injunctions against workers has declined as public attitudes towards labor became more enlightened than they were a hundred years ago. But recently in Canada a powerful newspaper chain secured an injunction against its striking employees.

Strikes reached their peak in the 19th century. Between 1881-1900 there were 22,793 strikes in the United States. Of these 50.77% were successful and 13.04% partially so. Only 36% were failures. In that period gains were made that set new standards of living, foundations for things we enjoy today.

Won By Militant Action

Undoubtedly those strikes roused the ire of conservative political groups and were roundly condemned by the newspapers of the day. Undoubtedly too some of the bystanders were inconvenienced and blamed the strikers. But the fact remains that many of the things we take for granted as common decencies were achieved only by militant action of exploited groups, opposed by smug governments and newspapers.

Workmen's compensation acts, mine safety regulations, minimum wage laws, shorter hours, time to live, and living wages are achievements of direct action or the threat of direct action. Let us hope parity prices for farmers can be added to the list of victories wrung from unwilling governments by courageous people.

Help Us All

These gains help us all. Militant action like this is probably the only way in which we can prevent industry and governments settling down into pre-war ruts again. We may one day be as pleased that there were workers and farmers prepared to strike in 1946 as we all must be that strikes in the last century brought the things we accept as common social laws today.

A strike is essentially a war. Many of the evils of war may attend it. Innocent people may be hurt by it. We defend war on the grounds that we are fighting for justice. If based on justice a strike can be defended in the same way.

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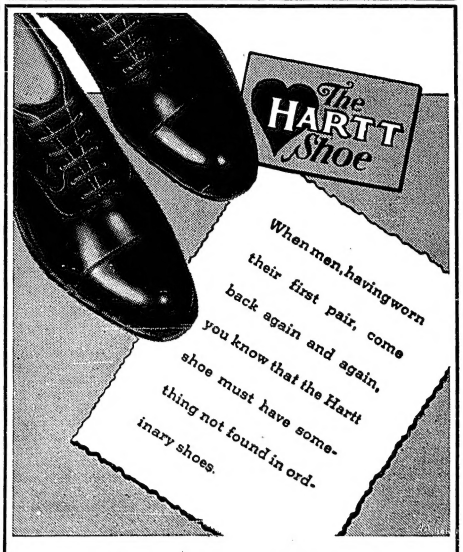
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Line Elevators in

(Continued from page 1)

pose of directing the drive to bring about application of income taxation against the Wheat Pools and other farm co-operatives."

Specious Argument

The rather specious argument used was that taxing co-operatives would save taxpayers in the lower income brackets about fifty dollars per year. The most obvious purpose was to handicap the development of co-operatives, just as similar campaigns in Great Britain had vainly tried to do.

Trade discounts proportional to the patronage dividends paid by co-operatives were tried by some private traders in England, but the practice never became general and soon died out. It is obvious that a business organized for profit can never compete with one aimed at providing services or commodities at cost, given the same opportunity. It may be said that they have not had an equal opportunity in view of the fact that co-operatives have had larger tax exemptions. The co-operatives have never asked any special considerations, and do not now object to the private concerns being allowed exemptions for patronage dividends.

Gloomy Predictions

These firms are not so much disturbed by the taxation question as by the fact that they cannot successfully compete with co-operatives. Thus when the Wheat Pools in the three prairie provinces announced last November that they were reducing handling charges on grain by two cents per bushel, which meant that the producer received two cents more per bushel, British United Press carried a Saskatoon despatch which said, "Within recent weeks co-operative elevators have slashed rates as much as 75 per cent, with the result that gloomy predictions are being voiced by the private grain trade of their ability long to survive such cut-rate competition."

This action by the pools can be attributed to the Federal Government's intention of taxing their dividends. The present action of the line companies can be just as easily traced to the policy and actions of the co-operatives.

The Dominion Government recently passed a bill based on discussion of the question in Mr. Ilsley's last budget speech. This followed closely the recommendations of the commission, the British legislation, and in turn the report of the famous Raeburn Committee appointed by the British Government in 1932.

Patronage Dividends

It states that any company may deduct from its taxable income patronage dividends to the extent of 97% of its employed capital, plus interest paid on debts, as long as the total dividends paid do not exceed the amount of its surplus due to member business. Surplus due to non-member business must be taxed before it can be used for this purpose.

Dividends must be paid within 12 months of the end of the company's financial year. After next year a company, to claim exemption for patronage dividends, must "hold out a prospect" of such dividend being paid during the financial year for which it is paid, either by specific mention in its articles of incorporation or by advertisement in a newspaper circulated in the locality where the business providing the surplus is done. For this coming financial year the advertisement must have appeared by October first and a copy submitted to the Minister of National Revenue within a month thereafter.

Virtually all co-operatives include in their by-laws specific provision for the payment of patronage dividends. Therefore there has been a rush among private concerns to place their advertisements in the press of the prairie Provinces for the purpose of trying to coax some of the farmers' custom, which they are slowly losing, back to themselves. In a recent issue of the "Saskatoon Star-Phoenix" there are no less than six on one page. On the surface it looks as though the grain merchants were at long belated last thinking of the financial welfare of the producer. The joker is that even though they have for twelve months "held forth the prospect of a dividend," they are not compelled by law to make payment of such dividend.

It remains to be seen whether this tactic will be any more successful than the current advertising campaign to have the Grain Exchange restored to its monopolistic throne.

"Personal Stuff"

(Continued from page 1)

place is that the patient is made to feel that all the skill of the doctors and all of the unlimited facilities of the institution exist for him or her alone. I cannot imagine anything less individualistic than this set-up, or anything in which the individual is more important.

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"Co-operative group practice" is what the Mayos themselves called it and an English surgeon who spent several years in Rochester as a Foundation fellow is supposed to have said: "The most amazing thing about the Mayo Clinic is the fact that five hundred members of the most highly individualistic profession in the world could be induced to live and work together in a small town on the edge of nowhere, and like it!" Probably most professional men, nurtured in the tradition of jealous competition, feel that they'd be mere cogs in a machine here. The answer to this is given by the book, "The Doctors Mayo," published by the University of Minnesota: "But if Clinic men are cogs, they certainly don't know it. Ask the research men why they stay on and they will tell you it is because they have everything they want to work with, and complete independence to follow where their interest and their results lead them. Ask the clinicians why they stay on and you will hear a rhapsody about the opportunity and facilities to practice medicine in the best way they know how without any financial restrictions. The salary question is settled and the business office takes care of the fees; all they have to think about is getting the patient well. They all agree that the size of their salaries is not what keeps them, and the administration says there is not a research man in the group who has not been offered more money elsewhere and not a single clinician who could not make more money as a specialist in individual practice."

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Why are there not more institutions of this kind? First, because too many so-called clinics have been organized for the wholly commercial purpose of making a better living for their members. And, secondly, so Mayo staff members have said, because once men get established in general practice they feel they must develop a pose of infallibility and omniscience—and they become incapable of sending a patient, down the hall to a colleague, except as a last resort at the demand of the patient or his friends, and often too late. Patients under the Mayo Clinic are not the "my" patient of any one doctor who is jealous of his status in the case, but the "our" patients of a group interested only in the success of the team in achieving the result for which their profession exists, the renewed health of the patient, or the prevention of ill health.

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But when all this has been said there remains the sad fact that only a fraction of the 150 million people on this continent have available to them the care that such an institution can give. Not only sad, but socially stupid. These are not wonder men in this little city of Rochester. Their like could be multiplied a thousand times. And if they've achieved things here that have not been achieved elsewhere it's because there is a sufficient number of people who can manage financially to get here, and to pay the fees required to keep an institution like this going. Thus that fortunate few get the benefit of the highest skill and the best facilities, and the rest don't. It is not enough that co-operation can provide the most efficient service. Equally as important is the need for the kind of co-operative action that will make such service available to everyone.

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So many of our friends have enquired about our daughter, on whose behalf we are here, that I think I should make the cautious statement that the corps of specialists who are working on her case show some optimism.

National Farm

(Continued from page 1)

plete revamping of the Federation of Agriculture, along the lines requested by the Western farmers." He said the next convention would decide which of these alternatives would be followed.

"The farmers of western Canada must unite into one solid organization and speak with one voice and then we will not have to strike to secure parity prices for agriculture," the A.F.U. spokesman declared. "No government in Ottawa, either now or in the future, would dare to ignore the just demands of the farmers in the three prairie provinces if they spoke with one united voice."

The 30-day farm strike was suspended at midnight on October 6 for an indefinite period of time in order to permit negotiations at Ottawa to be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and tolerance.

Concessions to A.F.U.

Carl Stimpfle, heads the A.F.U. delegation and F. T. Appleby, the U.F.C. delegation which is now conferring with members of the Agricultural Prices Support Board. In a long distance call to A.F.U. central office on Sunday a member of the delegation announced that the following concessions in the A.F.U. brief had been granted:

1. Definite Union representation on the Advisory Board to the Agricultural Prices Support Board.
2. Western representation on the Agricultural Prices Support Board.
3. Removal of the thirty cent subsidy on wheat paid to the miller by the farmer before March 1st.

Other points in the brief were still under discussion at the time of going to press.

Government Recognition

In a statement announcing the suspension of the strike following a meeting of the Board of Directors over the week-end, the A.F.U. maintained that it had already gained an objective in winning government recognition and in showing that the farmers could unite for a common cause. In view of the fact that Hon. James G. Gardiner had publicly stated that the Agricultural Prices Support Board could do everything and more than the A.F.U. and U.F.C. asked for, the A.F.U. directors agreed that "we should give him every opportunity to put this board into action to perform parity price functions."

The statement warned that "if any deliberate attempt is made to lower prices, the A.F.U. and U.F.C. will take immediate action and may order the resumption of non-delivery of the affected products." Returns from the A.F.U. ballot of its membership indicated the farmers were willing to carry on the strike. And, Mr. Olsen warned, "if, after a given length of time which will have to be decided by our next annual convention, the dominion government has not taken what we consider appropriate action, we must be prepared to resume our strike."

Another result of the strike which Mr. Olsen listed in his radio broadcast was the furthering of good relations between labor and the farmer and their determination to work together in closer co-operation for a common solution. This coupled with the fact that the foundation had been laid for a possible national farm organization, based on direct action policy, was encouraging, said the speaker.

Nearly Double Membership

Mr. Olsen reminded the radio audience that the A.F.U. had nearly doubled its membership in a few months. Many new locals had been formed overnight as a result of meetings called by the farmers themselves. He stated that organizers would be sent into the field this fall to facilitate the organization of farmers who have indicated their desire to unite under a militant organization based on direct action. Farmers are no longer prepared to sit back and wait another generation for the achievement of a goal which could have been reached years ago, he said. "The farmers of Western Canada are demanding their fair share of the national income and by direct action, they are going to get it. If, after a few months, the government has not taken steps to comply with the request of the western farmers as presented in our brief, we will strike again. Next time it will be eighty thousand farmers in Alberta who will act in unison with other provinces in the greatest mass demonstration in the history of Canada. We are through being shoved around. From now on we stand firm in our demands until we get them."

Issues Warning

The A.F.U. speaker warned all farmers "to be on guard against attempts which will likely be made in the press to minimize the achievements of the farmers in this strike. There are those who are bitterly opposed to this strike and who will do everything in their power to convince you that you gained nothing and in this way they hope to prevent us from rising again because they fully realize that we have hit upon a plan of action in co-operation with Labor, which, unless it is stopped, will result in that redistribution of Canadian wealth which will eventually result in the narrowing down of profits to where no one can live by the sweat of his neighbor's brow or the calluses on his hands."

If economic returns were provided commensurate with the magnitude of their responsibility, farmers would rise to production levels never before deemed possible, said Mr. Olsen. To expect western farmers to increase production under the present chaotic conditions of markets and prices was sheer folly, he contended. He charged that the responsibility for the drop in hog production "lies squarely on the Dominion government's policy of feed grain bonuses which discriminates against the man who raises his own feed."

House-Cleaning

In the resumption of marketing, the A.F.U. speaker asked the farmers to give due consideration to the buying agencies who co-operated with them throughout the strike. He also cautioned that in the case of farmer-owned institutions whose management had not chosen to co-operate, A.F.U. members should be very careful in placing the responsibility for such actions. He reminded them that it was in their own interests to use their own marketing facilities at all times. "The time to settle any grievance with these institutions is at your annual meetings or a special meeting if the membership so desires," he advised. "You would be doing yourself a great injustice if you chose to boycott your own institutions because of their actions during the strike when a change of officers or management is all that is required. It is quite evident that some house-cleaning will have to be done, and I'm sure the farmers will lose no time in doing it."

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